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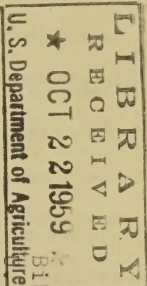
Advance Spring '60 List

62

R SB115 or good customers like to buy early. They
 ; we miss business by issuing our regular
.Z9A734 is late as December or January. So this
 is intended to catch these early birds.

...e that you don't know a thing about this Appalachian outfit or its fine products. Maybe you should have a first class sales pitch before we go any further. Here is the story:-

1. We produce nothing but lining-out-stock. The only field plants on the place are stock plants from which liners are propagated.
2. Cuttings are rooted, or grafts and buds are made in propagating houses and then potted into plantbands or pots.
3. No soil is used in potting. The potting medium is perlite and peat with Captan and DDT added. No weeds; no bugs; no soil borne diseases.
4. Volume production, efficient and experienced help, first class equipment and "know how" all add up to lower production cost, and thus, lower prices and better stock for you.
5. Plantbands, wooden flats and clay pots go with the plants. They are yours.
6. Shipments are made in May and June (later if you instruct) after you have gotten over your rush and have squeezed every possible dollar out of your own business. You have time to prepare the ground properly or get containers and potting mix ready.
7. Our "door to door" trucking service is "the most". No packing charges to pay; delivery charges about 1/6 to 1/3 of present day R R Express rates. And the plants arrive in perfect shape instead of "beat up".



Bibliography Division
S. Dept. of Agriculture
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BULK RATE

POSTMASTER: — RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

APPALACHIAN NURSERIES

WAYNESBORO, PENNA.

8. Plants in bands and pots do not need your immediate attention as do bare root plants from beds. If you are busy, simply place the flats where you can water them when they need it, and go on your merry way. Clay pots should be plunged in sawdust, peat or sand to prevent drying out.
9. These banded and potted liners are exactly right for containers. If you are a "canner", or want to get into it, Appalachian Nurseries are headquarters for the liners.

You might well ask; what are plantbands and banded plants? What are the advantages? How do I gain by buying banded plants? Good questions.

Plantbands are wood veneer pots. Our's are of cypress which means that they need no chemical treatment to preserve them. Our plantbands are not stapled, so removal of plants is simple and quick. Our flats hold 33 standard 2¼" clay pots. The same flat holds 54 2" x 2" plantbands. A 2" x 2" plantband holds as much soil as a 3" clay pot. So about 1/3 less production space is needed. Potting into plantbands is easier, quicker and costs about 1/3 less. Banded plants are handled by the flatfull with no plunging costs. Added up, that all means that production costs are over 1/3 less than the clay pot deal. These savings are passed on to you in the form of lower prices. You get more for your money when you use Appalachian's banded plants.

We do grow some things in clay pots. Magnolias have "horsey" roots which won't "stay put" in plantbands; Second year Cotoneasters and Pyracanthas and a few other things root through the cracks in the flats. These are potted into clay pots so that we can send you the roots with the plants.

Place your order now while the supplies are good.

TRUCKING CHARGES

Taking averages of rates to twelve points, each in a different state, and comparing the 1949 with 1959 R. R. Express rates, the charges have increased slightly over 48%. Almost double in 10 years'. Our trucking rates are even less than they were in 1949. Using the 1949 R. R. Express rates, we discount these rates;

19 flats or less	25%
20 to 99 flats	33-1/3%
100 to 269 flats	50%
270 flats or more	66-2/3%

Write us for rates to your door.

ORDER EARLY: True, our trucks cover most areas several times in a season. Early orders however, help keep down delivery charges because they can be grouped to make full loads. Help keep the delivery cost down by ordering early.

Banded Shrubs and Evergreens For 1960 Shipment

2" BANDS EXCEPT AS NOTED

Shipments will begin about May 1st to 10th. See in our spring catalog "Our Truck Delivery Service" pages 32 to 35.

RATES: Prices are "per 100"; 50 or more 2" banded plants at the 100 rate; 24 (a flatfull) or more 3" banded plants at the 100 rate; 300 or more of a single variety at 5% off prices quoted; 1000 or more of a single variety at 10% off prices quoted. Minimum orders, 50 2", or 24 3" banded plants of a variety.

ABELIA grandiflora (Glossy Abelia. 4 to 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. An excellent shrub which will grow in most soils. $\frac{3}{4}$ " blooms in clusters from midsummer to frost. Hardy in most of Pennsylvania, Ohio and along coast to Boston.	10.00
ACER ginnala (Amur Maple) (3" pots. See Column 10.)	
ARONIA melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3') pH 5.0 to 6.0. Very hardy little shrub with white flowers, black berries in fall and red fall coloring. Prefers loose, somewhat sour soil.	10.00
AZALEAS (See Column 11 to 12.)	
BERBERIS juliana (Wintergreen Barberry 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Evergreen. Very thorny leaves and thorny twigs of dense habit. In great demand as a foundation shrub. Small yellow blooms in May followed by black berries in fall.	15.00
BERBERIS juliana nana (Dwarf Wintergreen Barberry. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A smaller type of the Wintergreen Barberry; especially desirable for low type homes.	15.00
BERBERIS mentorensis (Mentor Barberry. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Upright type with dark green foliage and excellent fall color. Very drought resistant. Dark red berries.	12.00
BERBERIS thunbergi atropurpurea (Red-leaf Japanese Barberry. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. These plants are certified true, and this variety is not the Barberry which carries wheat smut spores over winter. Excellent as a hedge or for specimen planting against any but red painted buildings. Bright red berries.	6.50
BERBERIS verruculosa (Warty Barberry. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Neat compact evergreen Barberry with lustrous green leaves, white beneath, making a fine contrast. Leaves spiny and twigs thorny. Golden yellow flowers in late May followed by violet-black berries in fall.	15.00
BIOTA aurea nana (Thuja orientalis. Beckmann's Golden Arborvitae. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Bright golden yellow foliage; compact, conical growth. Limited quantity.	17.50
BUXUS microphylla compacta Kingsville (1') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Originated by Henry Hohman nurseries of Kingsville, Md. A very dwarf compact plant, much hardier than American Boxwood (<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>) and very fine for low hedge or border. Because it is so very slow growing, the one year plants are small, but they are rugged and thrifty.	12.50
BUXUS microphylla koreana (Korean Boxwood. 4') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Hardest of the known forms of Boxwood. Will grow in partially acid or sweet soils but prefers mulch in summer.	12.50
BUXUS sempervirens (American Boxwood. 12') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Likes good soil well drained. The American Boxwood is hardy over a much greater area than the English. This variety grows satisfactorily throughout the southeastern quarter of Pennsylvania and along the coastal states to Boston. Evergreen with leaves about $1\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Not difficult to grow.	12.50
BUXUS sempervirens Welleri (Weller's Hardier American Boxwood. 8 to 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Introduced by Weller Nurseries of Holland, Michigan where it seems to grow satisfactorily. Quite hardy and probably can be grown throughout most of the state of Penna. and other states of similar climate. Probably not quite as large growing as the common American Boxwood.	12.50
BUXUS suffruticosa (Old English Boxwood. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is the true dwarf Old English type. Not as hardy as the American and some winters suffers foliage burn here at Waynesboro. Seems satisfactory along the coastal areas, Eastern Maryland and south. Very fine and very beautiful if it is hardy with you.	13.50
CALLICARPA japonica (Japanese Beautyberry. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Inconspicuous pinkish flowers in early July followed by $\frac{3}{16}$ " purple berries in fall. Prune heavily in winter to force new growth and thus profuse fruiting.	9.00
CALLICARPA purpurea (Chinese Beautyberry. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Planted especially for its early fall purple berries. Blooms are insignificant, but because of great number of berries early in fall it is quite desirable. Easy shrub to grow, and good container item. Summer delivery only.	8.00
CALYCANTHUS floridus (Strawberry Shrub or Sweetshrub. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Large glossy leaves. Does well in almost any soil. Fragrant, dark maroon flowers in June. Dried flowers were used by your grandmother for sachet.	8.00
CARYOPTERIS Blue Mist (Hardy Bluebeard. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Lavendar blue flowers August to frost. Sometimes called Blue Spirea.	9.00

CORNUS kousa (Kousa Dogwood. 16') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Large shrub or small tree with leaves dark green above and glaucous beneath. June flowers of creamy white. Hardy. Red berries. -----	10.00
CORNUS mas (Cornelian Cherry. 20') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Vigorous sturdy shrub, narrow and dense. Small yellow flowers in April. Shiny edible scarlet fruits in fall. Does well in sun or part shade. -----	8.00
COTINUS coggygia - Rhus cotinus (Smokebush or Purple Fringe. 12') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Pinkish or purplish panicles in great profusion give the plant the appearance of being covered with smoke. The blooms turn gray to brown, and gray fruits follow. Fall color yellow to orange. Will withstand dry situations and poor soil. --	10.00
COTINUS coggygia — Red leaved (Red leaved Smokebush) pH 5.5 to 7.5. These are excellent red leaved plants from seeds. They have been "rogued" many times to remove any green leaved or poorly colored plants. At this price they are definitely a bargain. Limited quantity. -----	25.00
COTONEASTER buxifolia (Boxleaf Cotoneaster. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Somewhat loose growing, but very attractive because of small shiny leaves and red berries in fall. Hardy in same area as English Boxwood. -----	12.50
COTONEASTER decora (Necklace Cotoneaster. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Soft grayish-green small leaves with berries setting along stem singly, which is reason for name "Necklace Cotoneaster". -----	15.00
COTONEASTER divaricata (Spreading Cotoneaster. 6') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Arching, spreading plant covered with red berries, and with foliage turning red in fall. One of the best of the Cotoneasters. -----	12.50
COTONEASTER franchetti (Franchet Cotoneaster. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. 1½" leaves; semi-evergreen with orange-red berries in fall. Makes up more quickly than many varieties. -----	15.00
COTONEASTER horizontalis (Rockspray Cotoneaster. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular of the Cotoneasters. Flat horizontal branches with bright red berries in early fall. -----	15.00
(3" pots. See Column 10.)	
COTONEASTER salicifolia (Willowleaf Cotoneaster. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Graceful arching shrub with narrow pointed willow-like leaves. One of the hardiest of the Cotoneasters. Red berries in late fall with foliage turning to purplish red. -----	15.00
CRATAEGUS phaenopyrum cordata (Washington Hawthorne. 12 to 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Can be pruned to a single stem to make highly ornamental tree, or shaped into shrub form for either specimens or border plants. Thorny, with glossy foliage, and long lasting scarlet fruit. -----	12.00
DEUTZIA gracilis (Slender Deutzia. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense, compact, slender arching branches with myriads of white flowers in racemes late May and June. -----	10.00
DEUTZIA gracilis rosea or rosea eximea (Rosepanicle Deutzia. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is a pink counterpart of <i>Deutzia gracilis</i> . Flower clusters are larger and this variety grows slightly taller than <i>D. gracilis</i> . Quite desirable. -----	10.00
DEUTZIA lemoinei (Lemoine Deutzia. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the hardiest of the Deutzias with flowers in upright racemes in late May. -----	10.00
ERICA darleyensis (Darley Heath. 2') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Ericaceous plant, but not as insistant upon low pH as many others. This variety will survive under quite poor growing conditions. Blooms pale lilac in very early spring, sometimes through the winter. -----	10.00
EUONYMUS alatus (Winged Spindletree or Burningbush. 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Corky barked twigs with long narrow leaves which turn bright scarlet in fall. -----	12.50
EUONYMUS alatus compactum (Dwarf Winged Spindletree or Dwarf Burningbush. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A more desirable shrub than the <i>E. alatus</i> because of its lower and more compact habit. Magnificent bright red fall color. -----	12.50
EUONYMUS europaeus Aldenhamensis (New improved Burningbush. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Foliage held late in fall and turns to brilliant scarlet. Fruit pink and orange. Vigorous, shapely plant. -----	12.50
EUONYMUS fortunei acutus (Wintercreeper. 6") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Very low growing evergreen creeper. Seldom over 6" high. Small deep green foliage with slight reddish tint in winter. Can be trained as a vine, but best as a ground cover. Excellent plant. Quite hardy. -----	11.00

EUONYMUS fortunei erecta (Upright Wintercreeper. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Dense, bushy with small glossy leaves. Shrublike plant of evergreen form. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS latifolius (Broadleaf Euonymus. 20') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Large leaves, vigorous, and larger fruits than <i>E. europaeus</i> . Fruits orange in fall with leaves 3-5" reddish beneath, turning red in fall. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS patens or Kiautschovica (Spreading Euonymus. 9') pH 6.0 to 8.0. Evergreen with glossy leaves. Pinkish capsules in spring followed by orange berries in late fall. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS vegetus (Largeleaf Wintercreeper. 4') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Leaves 1 to 1½" thick and leathery. Sometimes called Evergreen Bittersweet. Abundance of fruit in fall. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS vegetus erectum , Saracoxie (Upright Euonymus radicans. 5 to 6') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Introduced by Wild Brothers Nurseries of Saracoxie, Missouri. Described as compact and definitely upright; tolerant of hot, dry summers. Will grow in sun or shade. Thick glossy leaves which sometimes drop in extreme cold. However wood is winter hardy over practically all of the United States. -----	11.00
EUONYMUS yedoensis (Yeddo Euonymus. 10') pH 5.5 to 7.5. Upright—spreading flat topped shrub. Plant in sun or part shade. Brilliant red fall coloring. Fruits pinkish lavender and orange. -----	12.50
EXOCHORDA giraldi wilsoni (Wilson's Pearlbush) (3" pots. See Column 11.) -----	
FORSYTHIA Arnolds Dwarf (2') pH 6.0 to 7.5. New extremely dwarf of weeping form. -----	9.00
FORSYTHIA Arnolds Giant (12 to 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Another new Arnolds Forsythia. Very large growing with larger than average flowers. -----	9.00
FORSYTHIA Lynwood Gold (5 to 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Comparatively new and outstanding. Excellent deep green foliage, erect branches, completely covered with deep yellow flowers. -----	9.00
FORSYTHIA Mrs. Farrand (?) pH 6.0 to 7.5. New Arnold Arboretum introduction, with especially large flowers. -----	12.00
FORSYTHIA Spring Glory (6 to 8') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Extremely heavy flower producer. Large pale yellow blooms in profusion. -----	9.00
FORSYTHIA suspensa sieboldi (Siebold's Weeping Forsythia. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A trailing or weeping form which is excellent for planting on overhanging walls or terraces. Branches touch the ground and root and thus hold the soil in place. Bright yellow blooms in mid April. -----	9.00
FRANKLINIA alatamaha (Gordonia or Franklinia) (3" pots. See Column 11.) -----	
HYDRANGEA Nikko Blue (3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the hardier forms of the "French Hydrangeas". Blooms on new wood which makes it much preferred to the older forms. Addition of acid will make blooms deeper blue, and addition of lime will cause blooms to have pinkish cast. -----	9.00
HYDRANGEA quercifolia (Oakleaved Hydrangea. 6') pH 6.0 to 8.0. 4 to 8" panicles of small flowers in mid-July. Planted in north principally for its interesting foliage. The leaves are similar to Red Oak in shape and turn reddish in fall. -----	12.00
HYPERICUM Hidcote (New Dwarf Hypericum 2') pH 6.5 to 8.0. Hardier form of Hypericum of very low growth. Large waxy golden yellow flowers practically all summer. Note that it prefers sweet soils. -----	11.00
HYPERICUM prolificum (Shrubby St. Johnswort. 3') pH 6.5 to 8.0. ¾" bright yellow flowers in mid July to mid August. Very hardy, shrubby plant with small narrow leaves covered almost completely with flowers at blooming time. -----	11.00
ILEX aquifolium (English Holly. 30') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Unnamed varieties, but all female clones selected for exceptional berry bearing quality and all for hardiness. Both male and female unnamed varieties at -----	35.00
ILEX aquifolium named (English Holly) pH 5.5 to 7.0. Following is a list of named English Hollies, some of which are in small quantities and others in ample supply. They grow to various heights according to variety. Female forms are berry-bearing, but all must have male pollinators. -----	45.00
fructu-luteo. Nice English type foliage but berries yellow instead of red.	

Mascula. Male form needed for pollination of females. These are unnamed and are offered in unnamed list above at \$35.00 per hundred.

pyramidalis femina (Ciliata). Attractive purplish-bark with long spines and red berries.

recurva mascula. A male form of more dense and more dwarfish habit than most. Bark greenish-purple with leaves inclined to be crinkled or twisted.

Van Tol (Jan van Tol). Smooth, glossy leaves, somewhat convex. Bears early with large dark red shiny fruits.

ILEX aquipernyi (3') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A hybrid of English Holly x pernyi. Hardy in Philadelphia and along coastal cities, but worthy of trial in many areas. Very dwarfish, stubby growth with excellent foliage and bright red berries. We offer male and female forms. Female minimum 50 plants and male minimum 25 plants. ----- 35.00

ILEX cornuta burfordi (Buford's Chinese Holly. 9') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Extra large bright red berries through fall and winter. Leaves are very thick and leathery and more lustrous than many of the other Hollies. This variety does not need a pollinator to produce berries, but of course without a pollinator, berries will not contain seeds. Hardy in southern Connecticut and on Long Island. Hardy here in Waynesboro. ----- 25.00

ILEX crenata convexa (Japanese Convexleaf Holly. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A very desirable compact hardy evergreen shrub. Usually twice as broad as high. Leaves are convex, and exceptionally fine green. Black berries. No spines. ----- 15.00

ILEX crenata Green Island — Plant Pt'd. 817. pH 5.5 to 7.0. Grows more low and spreading than most I. convexa forms. Dense, horizontal rather than upright. Makes up quickly and is very handsome plant. One of the finest for modern low-eaved houses. ----- 35.00

ILEX crenata helleri (30") pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very dwarf form. Leaves are very small and branches twiggy but thornless. Probably not as hardy as I. convexa, but does very well in our area. ----- 15.00

ILEX crenata hetzi (4') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Larger leaves than most of the I. crenata, Dwarfish, compact and very pleasing variety. Black berries. ----- 15.00

ILEX crenata microphylla (Littleleaf Japanese Holly.) pH 5.5 to 7.0. Growth is pyramidal but plant is very slow growing. Small thick little leaves. This is one of the hardier forms of the I. crenata. ----- 15.00

ILEX crenata rotundifolia (Roundleaf Japanese Holly. 6') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Globe shaped form with rounded leaves. Grows dense and compact, and is probably one of the most popular of the I. crenata. Black berries. ----- 15.00

ILEX crenata Stokes Dwarf (Stokes Holly. 18") pH 5.5 to 7.0. Plant patent number 887; this is a new very dwarf variety of extreme hardiness. Unlike many of the dwarf crenata types, the foliage is not straggly, but the plant forms a nice compact specimen. Grows slowly, but we predict it will be in wonderful demand as soon as the stock can be built up in the nurseries. ----- 20.00

ILEX crenata upright (Upright Japanese Holly. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Grows larger and bulkier than most of the crenatas, and has very dark green foliage. Extremely hardy. ----- 15.00

ILEX opaca (American Holly. 40') pH 5.0 to 7.0. Unnamed forms but sexes are indicated, and all are from selected northern trees to give us hardier clons. Order male (no berries) or female (berry-bearing). To assure best berry-bearing at least one male should be planted with each three females. ----- 25.00

ILEX opaca named (American Holly) pH 5.0 to 7.0. In the following list of named varieties some are in comparatively small quantities but others are in ample supply. The female Hollies are the berry-bearing form and the male forms provide the needed pollen for the female to produce berries. All male forms can be had in 1/2 flats (25 plants) without extra charge. All female forms are 50 to flat in minimum quantity. Both Ilex opaca and I. aquifolium should have protection from extreme north and west winter winds until at least their fourth year. Protection from rabbits and deer is also important. Price of all varieties listed below. ----- 35.00

Ardens. Heavy annual bearer with bright fruits of good size.

Christmas Spray. Rapid growing female with large dark green leaves and good sized red berries on long stems. Prune somewhat heavily while young to prevent legginess.

Clark. Compact with bright red berries on somewhat stubby branches.

Howard. Vigorous growing female of dense columnar habit. Bright shining medium sized berries and dark glossy green leaves. Not hardy here, but satisfactory south of Mason & Dixon line.

Leatherleaf. A male form with quite large leaf, and as the name indicates, the leaves are thick and leathery.

Maurice River. Vigorous female with red berries, glossy-green foliage and upright habit. Bears young.

Menantico. Fast growing female setting numerous fruits at young age. Deep green foliage with prominent spines.

Merry Christmas. This variety appeals to us as one of the more desirable. Good green foliage and a dependable bearing habit. Originated at Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y.

Merry Christmas Convex. A crinkly leaved form of the above, with very interesting foliage and fine red berries. Another very desirable form.

Miss Helen. Large egg-shaped scarlet berries in abundance. Bears young. Dense dark green foliage on coned shaped type of plant.

Needlepoint. As the name indicates, spines are sharp and long. Excellent red berry-bearing type.

Norfolk. Originated near Norfolk, Va., but hardy here. Heavy berry producer. Good foliage. Spreading type.

Parkton. We have no official description on this variety, but young trees are vigorous, upright and heavy bearing.

Richards. Erect growing, broad leaves, quite flat, with large berry clusters. Originated in southern Maryland and recommended for southern planting, but trees do well here, and therefore probably will be satisfactory over all of zone 5 or 10 degrees below zero.

Salem Compact. Slow growing, dwarf female type of narrow pyramidal habit. Short thick leathery leaves, and a very desirable clone for planting in small or restricted areas.

Subintegra. This form probably should be listed as a sub-species type, because we question if it belongs with the *opaca* forms. The leaves have no spines but are smooth and leathery. It develops into a large shrub or small tree rarely over 12' tall. Large deep red fruits. Hardy to Boston. We offer these in both male (non berry-bearing) and female (berry-bearing). State which you wish.

Of the above varieties offered, we have *Ardens*, *Merry Christmas*, *Merry Christmas Convex*, *Needlepoint*, *Norfolk*, *Salem Compact* and unnamed *mascula* in comparatively large quantities. All others are limited in quantity. Undoubtedly we will have more varieties available when our winter list is issued.

ILEX pedunculosa (Longstalk Holly. 12-15') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Evergreen shrub or small tree with smooth leathery leaves and no spines. Large red berries on the female form. Hardy to Boston. We have both male and female forms. ----- 25.00

ILEX pernyi (Perny Holly. 15') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very stubby and shrubby growth with sharp spines and bright red berries in fall. Slow growing and most unusual. Hardy here, but north of Harrisburg may suffer some winter damage unless in protected spots. -- 25.00

JASMINUM nudiflorum (Winter Jasmine. 3') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A low shrub with arching branches. Stems are dark green all year, and foliage is almost evergreen here. Forsythia like flowers in very early spring. Especially desirable over rock walls, terraces, etc. ----- 11.00

JUNIPERUS chin. glauca Nelsons (Nelson's Blue Juniper. 4') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Here is a new Juniper which probably has not been officially named, but which makes up very quickly into a nice compact spreading form, and is very attractive. It is definitely a chin. form, and of the general shape of the *J. pfitz. compacta*, although it grows more quickly and has a better color. This is a neater evergreen than *J. pfitz. glauca* and is of better color, and therefore is more than a substitute for the *J. pfitz. glauca*. Limited supply. ----- 15.00

JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper. 8') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Broad and spreading and makes up quite fast. One of our most common and widely planted evergreens. ----- 15.00

JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana compacta (Compact Pfitzer's Juniper, 4½') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Compact form of Pfitzer's Juniper; doesn't grow quite so clumsy and large as common Pfitzers. Most nurserymen who grow this consider this a much better evergreen than J. pfitzeriana. -----	15.00
JUNIPERUS chin. pfitzeriana nana (Dwarf Pfitzer's Juniper. 3½') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very dwarf form of Pfitzer's Juniper with darker green foliage. Limited quantity. -----	17.50
JUNIPERUS chin. sargentii (Sargents Juniper) pH 5.5 to 7.0. Very low growing prostrate form with steel blue evergreen foliage and blue berries in fall. -----	15.00
JUNIPERUS communis compacta aurea (Compact Golden Horizontal Juniper. 10') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Spreading plant with gold flecked foliage. Makes up quickly. Purplish winter color. -----	15.00
JUNIPERUS communis depressa plumosa (or Horizontalis Plumosa — Andorra Juniper. 2') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Bright green foliage which turns purple in fall. Some nurserymen dislike it because of its winter color, but it makes up fast and probably is the most profitable of the spreading evergreens. -----	12.50
JUNIPERUS excelsa stricta (Spiny Greek Juniper. 10') pH 5.5 to 7.0. Gray-green foliage. Broad based pyramidal evergreen. Good Garden Shop item. -----	18.00
JUNIPERUS glauca hetzi (Hetz Blue Juniper. 7') pH 5.5 to 7.0. A fast growing blue-green spreading Juniper. Grows more upright than Pfitzers and makes up quickly. Very popular item. -----	15.00
KOLKOWITZIA amabilis (Beautybush. 7') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Upright arching branches completely covered with tubular pink flowers in June. Oftentimes again in the fall some bloom will show. Reddish fall foliage. -----	12.50
LEUCOTHOE catesbaei (Drooping Leucothoe. 4') pH 4.5 to 6.0. Sometimes mistakenly called Andromeda. Ericaceous type of plant. Likes partial shade. White flowers in May. Glossy leathery foliage with rich fall coloring. -----	15.00
LIGUSTRUM ibota regelianum (Regal Privet. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very hardy, horizontal branching and very neat appearing. Desirable. -----	9.00
LIGUSTRUM ibota vicary (Golden Ibota Privet. 5') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Foliage golden yellow all season. Neat compact shrub. Very popular as a "canned" item. -----	9.00
LIGUSTRUM lucidum (Glossy Privet. 15') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Thick leathery leaves. Evergreen shrub of fine quality. Clons are of variable hardness. Our stock is from northern Delaware. -----	11.00
LIGUSTRUM lucidum Pillar — Plant Pt'd. 1664. (Glossy Privet. ?) pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new and hardy form of "lucidum" introduced by us last year. It has withstood temperature to zero, and promises to be one of the really desirable new types. We believe it will be satisfactory over most of zone 5 which means temperature to about 10 below zero. -----	16.00
LIGUSTRUM lucidum recurvifolium (Crinkly leaved Glossy Privet. 20') Attractive thick glossy evergreen leaves. Hardy to Philadelphia along coast. Blooms are white but insignificant. Attractive blue-black berries. -----	11.00
LIGUSTRUM ov. aureum (Golden California Privet. 10') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Actually a variegated golden leaved form of the California Privet. Instead of being uniformly golden as L. ibota vicary the foliage is blotched with golden variegation. Hardy in Waynesboro, but may freeze to ground north of Harrisburg in extremely bad winters. -----	8.00
LONICERA compacta nana (Clavey's Compact Dwarf Honeysuckle. 3') pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new hardy dwarf honeysuckle recently introduced. Small yellow flowers in May. Red berries. Nice neat plant. -----	9.00
MAHONIA aquifolia (Oregon Hollygrape. 4') pH 6.0 to 7.5. Lustrous dark green leathery leaves. Pyramidal spikes of bright yellow flowers, followed by grapelike fruits in early summer. Thrives under adverse conditions. Easily grown. Can be shaped or kept low. Holly-like leaves cause it often to be mistaken for a form of holly. -----	13.50
MYRICA pensylvanica (Northern Bayberry. 5') pH 5.0 to 6.5. Deciduous shrub with fragrant semi-evergreen leaves. Hardy from Newfoundland to Maryland along seashore. Does well in well drained soil, even if soil is very poor. We are growing it in domestic peats. The gray berries of the shrub were used by the Colonists in candlemaking for incense-like fragrance. -----	13.50

OSMANTHUS Hicifolius (aquifolium) (Holly Osmanthus, 12") pH 5.5 to 7.0. Handsome bush-like evergreen with shiny dark green leaves. Excellent ornamental plant which does well in sun or partial shade. Fragrant yellow green flowers in July and bluish black berries in fall. 12.50

PHILADELPHUS albatre (Lemoine's Mockorange Albâtre, 6") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Double flowering very desirable form. Compact grower and if anything preferred to P. virginale. 10.00

PHILADELPHUS corn. aureus (Golden Mockorange, 4") pH 6.0 to 8.0. Dwarfish form with bright golden color. One of the most popular of golden leaved shrubs. We have looked up on this variety for the time being, but we invite your order for later delivery. We are in position to supply large quantities on later delivery schedules. 12.50

PHILADELPHUS Enchantment (Lemoine's Mockorange Enchantment, 6 to 7") pH 6.0 to 8.0. Double white flowers in thick panicles, somewhat similar to Bouquet Blanc. 12.50

PHILADELPHUS Lemoinei Glacier (Lemoine's Mockorange Glacier, 6") pH 6.0 to 8.0. Flowers are double 1 3/4". 12.50

PHILADELPHUS virginialis (Vigintal Mockorange, 5 to 8") pH 6.0 to 8.0. Single and double flowers up to 2" in diameter in mid-June. Very fragrant. 10.00

PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius aurea (Golden Ninebark, 9") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Extremely hardy shrub which does well in almost any soil. Flowers are small, white and in clusters. Fruits are attractive reddish color turning brown and remain on the plant throughout the winter. Should be planted in full sun for best color. 9.00

PIERIS japonica (Japanese Andromeda, 5") pH 5.0 to 6.0. White flowering broadleaved evergreen. Dwarfy May. One of the easier ericaceous plants to grow, but must have reasonable drainage. One of our biggest sellers. 15.00

PRUNUS laurocerasus zabeliana (Zabel Cherry Laurel, 12") pH 6.0 to 7.5. A form of Cherry Laurel, hardy over most of Penna., Ohio, much of New York and to Boston. Thrifty grower with dark shiny evergreen leaves. Very popular. 13.50

PYRACANTHA cocc. lalandi (Laland's Firethorn, 8") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Semi-evergreen here. In protected spots foliage remains all winter. Planted for its great profusion of orange berries in clusters in fall and winter. Probably the hardest of the P. coccinea group. Should be grown in cobs to maintain the color. It is wide area, making it difficult to transplant. Makes up fast. One of the finest money-makers for both nurseries and Garden Shops. (3" pots. See Column 11.) 12.50

PYRACANTHA crenato-serrata - yunnanensis (Yunan Firethorn, 8") pH 6.0 to 7.5. A red berryed form possibly not as hardy as the other variety listed, but does well here in Waynesboro. Another good container item. 12.50

RETINOSPORA obtusa crispis (Golden Hinoki Cypress, 6") pH 5.5 to 6.5. Lemon yellow foliage; slow growing. Many Retinospores are covered with evergreen, but the obtusas definitely are first quality plants. 22.50

RETINOSPORA obtusa gracilis nana (Dwarf Hinoki Cypress, 30") pH 5.5 to 6.5. A very "stubby" form with rich dark green foliage. Inclined to squatly cone shape. Limited quantities available. 22.50

RETINOSPORA plumosa (Plumed Falsecypress, 20") pH 6.0 to 7.0. Broad pyramid with lacy pale green foliage. One of the types which makes up quickly and is considered a low cost plant. Good Garden Market item. 12.50

RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea (Golden Plumed Falsecypress, 20") pH 6.0 to 7.0. A golden tipped form of the above with similar characteristics. 12.50

RETINOSPORA plumosa aurea Goldoust or Lovetti (Goldstap Falsecypress, 12") pH 6.0 to 7.0. Quite attractive form of the R. plumosa. Not as fast growing, and more dwarfish and regular than most in this group. Excellent Garden Market item. 12.50

RHODODENDRONS — named varieties from cuttings. We have a limited number of rooted cuttings of some of the best named varieties of Rhod. — All are in 4" bands (12-4" bands are a flatfall) and all of first quality. Write for special list. 85.00

SALIX purpurea nana (Purpleosier or Blue Astiate Willow, 4") pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the better dwarf willows. Excellent as a hedge or for planting in moist places as specimens. Quite popular. 8.00

SPIRAEA Anthony Waterer (Dwarf Red Spirea, 3") pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular of the dwarf Spiraea. Pleasing plant with profuse red flowers in late June. If old blooms are removed before they harden, blooming period can be greatly extended. Excellent item in general nursery as well as Garden Shops. 9.00

SPIRAEA collosa alba. (Also S. albiflora, 1 1/2") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense compact low shrub with profuse white flowers in flat clusters in July. Excellent when planted with the red flowering forms of Spirea. 10.00

SPIRAEA margaritae (Margarita Spirea, 4") pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the better Spiraea with pink flat clusters of bloom in June. Like most of the Spirea of this form it blooms best when planted back each season to 1'. Old blooms are on new wood. 10.00

SPIRAEA vanhouttei (Vanhoutte Spirea, 6") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Oftentimes called "Improved Bridalwreath". Profuse white flowers in clusters on graceful arching branches. Hardy and very widely planted. 9.00

SYRINGA josikaea (Hungarian Lilac, 10-12") pH 6.0 to 7.5. An old fashioned lilac with glossy green foliage, hardy over most of U.S. Blooms in early June. Stands clipping well. Quite desirable. 12.50

SYRINGA villosa (Lake Lilac, 8") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense upright grower with lilac to white blooms a week after most other things have bloomed. One of the hardest of the lilacs. 10.00

SYRINGA vulgaris (Common Lilac, 12-20") pH 6.0 to 7.5. These are from seeds and bloom about 95% the fragrant lilac bloom you are accustomed to. Plants are vigorous and grow in almost any soil. 12.50

TAXUS bacata adpressa stricta (Shortleaf Upright English Yew, 4 to 5") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Compact upright small growing form with short needles. Slow growing and good. 13.50

TAXUS bacata dovasoni aurea-variegata (Yellow Dovan-ton), pH 5.5 to 7.5. A golden form which might be classified as something of a novelty. Quite a handsome plant and may be used for color contrast with dark green forms. 13.50

TAXUS bacata repandens (Spreading English Yew, 2") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Horizontal Yew with graceful arching branches. Rarely grows over 1' in height. Excellent dark green. Probably the hardest of the English forms. 16.00

TAXUS canadensis, (Canada Yew, 3-6") pH 5.5 to 7.5. One of the hardest of all Yews. Withstands shade much better than other forms, but foliage is not as dark green as many. 13.50

TAXUS cuspidata spreading (Japanese Spreading Yew, 6") pH 5.5 to 7.5. The most popular of all the spreading Yews. Eventually grows quite large for average foundations. Makes up comparatively fast so nurseriesmen like it well. 13.50

TAXUS cuspidata capitata (Upright Japanese Yew, 15") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Like most of the cuspidata Taxus, this variety will eventually grow quite big. If kept trimmed to pyramid form, it is one of the most handsome of the Japanese forms. For average foundation plantings it can be kept within bounds for 20 years or more by yearly shearing. We grow them from both tip cuttings and seeds, so please specify which you prefer. 16.00

TAXUS cuspidata compacta-brevifolia (Compact Japanese Yew, 5") pH 5.5 to 7.5. A more compact form of Japanese Yew which is more suitable for foundation planting on average low roofed homes. Slower to make up than T. cuspidata, but more desirable. 13.50

TAXUS cuspidata densa (Dense Japanese Spreading Yew, 5") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Another compact form of Japanese Spreading Yew, with excellent color. 13.50

TAXUS cuspidata densiformis (Dense Yew, 6") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Dense compact spreading type. Grows more slowly than cuspidata with better color. 16.00

TAXUS cuspidata nana-brevifolia (Dwarf Japanese Yew, 4") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Slow growing, and yet one of the most desirable of all of the Japanese forms. Several similar types are offered as T. cuspidata nana, but are actually compact forms similar to those listed above. We offer the true slow growing dwarfish form. 13.50

TAXUS intermedia (Hybrid Yew, 6") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Spreading form of good character. Not as bulky and large as T. cuspidata. 13.50

TAXUS media Adams Pyramidalis (Adams Upright Yew) pH 5.5 to 7.5. Slender, upright, rapid growing type. 16.00

TAXUS media browni (Brown's Yew, 6") pH 5.5 to 7.5. A broad upright form which has become extremely popular. Makes up somewhat fast and thus from a nurseryman's standpoint is desirable. Good dense deep green. 13.50

TAXUS media columnaris Mooni (Moons columnar Yew) pH 5.5 to 7.5. Broad columnar form of excellent hardiness with good foliage color. 13.50

TAXUS media hatfieldi uprite (Hatfield's Pyramidal Yew, 8") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Of the many hybrids originally introduced by Hatfield, from a commercial standpoint, this uprite form, and one of the best of the spreading types have been selected by nurserymen over the years. This is a broad columnar form with excellent foliage, good color, with dense uprite branches. 13.50

TAXUS media hatfieldi spreading (Hatfield's Spreading Yew, 3") pH 5.5 to 7.5. A hybrid of English and Japanese Yews of spreading form with good color and dense foliage. 13.50

TAXUS media henryi (Henry Yew) pH 6.0 to 7.5. Comparatively new form which grows somewhat like Taxus media hicksi, but foliage seems more dense. Limited quantity. 13.50

TAXUS media hicksi (Hick's Columnar Yew, 10") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Similar to the Irish Yew (T. baccata) but much more hardy. Upright columnar and needs but little pruning; an excellent rich glossy green plant. 13.50

TAXUS media hunnewelli (Hunnewell's Spreading Yew, 6") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Spreading form of excellent foliage. Is inclined to more uniform growth than many of the spreading Yews. Gets somewhat large for low types of houses, but nurserymen like it because it makes up reasonably fast. 13.50

TAXUS media chayeri (Thayer Yew, 8") pH 5.5 to 7.5. A large broad Yew. Sometimes as broad as high with almost horizontal branches. Often pruned by nurserymen to broad, low conical shape. 13.50

TAXUS media vermeulen (Vermeulen Yew) pH 5.5 to 7.5. Pyramidal type with compact dense foliage. Broad base as compared to hicksi which it resembles. 13.50

TAXUS media wellseleyana (Wellseley's Yew, 8") pH 5.5 to 7.5. Very satisfactory plant with dark green foliage. 13.50

THUJA occ. elegantissima (Golden Tip Arborvitae, 15") pH 6.0 to 7.5. This is probably the best of the golden tipped Arborvitae. Uniformly broad pyramid with good dense foliage. One of the low priced evergreens. 12.50

THUJA occ. globosa Nava. (Globe Arborvitae, 3") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Globe shaped bushy plant to well known, it hardly needs description. This is a new clone selected for its better color. 12.50

THUJA occ. globosa Woodwardi (Woodward's Globe Arborvitae, 4") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Usually a little broader than tall. Good color. We have a limited quantity. 12.50

THUJA occ. pyramidalis (Pyramidal American Arborvitae, 25") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Well known uprite form. Universally popular. Stands shearing very well. 12.50

VIBURNUM burkwoodi (Burkwood Viburnum, 6") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Vigorous growing semi-evergreen with glossy dark green leaves. Fragrant flowers of bluish-pink in mid-May. One of the better shrubs. 22.50

VIBURNUM carlesi (Koreanaceae Viburnum, 4") pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the very fragrant snowball types of Viburnum with black berries in early fall and reddish foliage in fall. These are own root plants. 15.00

VIBURNUM chenaulti (Chenault Viburnum, 6") pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new variety similar to V. burkwoodi, but somewhat lower growing, and more compact. 22.50

VIBURNUM dentatum (Arrow-wood, 12") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Very hardy and vigorous shrub which will grow well in almost any soil. Creamy white flowers in early June followed by blue berries in fall. Glossy red fall color. 10.00

VIBURNUM judii (Judd Viburnum, 6") pH 6.0 to 7.5. New and outstanding originator of the Arnold Arboretum. Similar to V. carlesi, but not as large growing with darker leaves and larger flowers. 22.50

VIBURNUM opulus-americanum (Hibush Cranberry, 12") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Dense vigorous plant with white flowers and long lasting red berries. 9.00

VIBURNUM rhytidophylloides (Lantanaphyllum Viburnum, 8") pH 6.0 to 7.5. A new Viburnum introduced by Arnold Arboretum. Leaves are larger than V. rhytidophyllum and foliage color is a better green. Grows in almost any soil, and while we show the height of 8', it may eventually become larger. 22.50

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum (Leatherleaf Viburnum, 6") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Large oblong deep green leaves. Evergreen. Will grow in very poor soil. 15.00

VIBURNUM sieboldi (Siebold Viburnum, 30") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Creamy white flowers in flat clusters in May followed by red to black berries in summer. Long leaves with desirable branching habit and red fall color. 12.00

VIBURNUM tomentosum (Doubledie Viburnum, 8") pH 6.0 to 7.5. White flowers borne in flat heads in June. Forms a low bush. 12.50

WEIGELA Abel Carriere (Abel Carriage Weigela, 9") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Probabilty the most desirable of the pink blooming Weigelas. The flowers are large and in profusion, and the plant is much more attractive than the old Weigela. 9.00

WEIGELA Eva Rathke (Red Flowering Weigela, 5") pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular deciduous shrubs. Excellent red blooms in large numbers beginning in mid-May. More or less a specialty with us. 9.00

WEIGELA foribunda (Crimson Weigela, 8") pH 6.0 to 7.5. A more upright form of greater hardiness than some of the other red Weigelas. Blooms are crimson and appear in May. 9.00

WEIGELA nana variegata (Variegated Weigela, 5") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Light pink flowers in May and June. Planted especially for its variegated leaves which actually appear to be hand painted. Dwarf compact habit. 9.00

Perennial Liners in Plant Bands

All in 2" Bands. 50 plants to a flat. Minimum orders 50 of a variety.

DICENTRA. (Bleedingheart)

eximia. Fernleaved type. 8.00

speahtilis. True old-fashioned. 12.50

PHLOX SUBULATA. (Mountain Pinks)

Alexander's Pink Perfection. Excellent pink with deeper red eye. 7.50

atropurpurea. Rich wine red. 7.50

Blue Emerald. Close compact evergreen foliage with large blue flowers. 7.50

Blue Hills. Sky blue. 7.50

Elaine. Deep rich, rose pink, uprite to 12". 7.50

Emerald Pink. Close compact evergreen foliage with large pink flowers. 7.50

rosea. Rose Pink. 7.50

vivid. Pink with dark eye. 7.50

White Delight. Better than old "alba" with better foliage and larger flowers. 7.50

YOU CAN'T GET JAPANESE BEETLES FROM US!

Everything we have on the place, including stock in pots, bands and in the field is certified by the U. S. D. A. to be free of Japanese Beetles. Ask for certificate if your's is a certified nursery.

Liners in Clay Pots

Prices are "per 100"; 11-4" pots make a flatfull, and you'll do us a favor if you order in units of 11: 100 rates apply to 11, or multiples of 11. 20-3" pots make a flatfull and 100 rates apply to 20 or multiples of 20; not less than "flatfulls" are sold. Pots go with the plants.

ACER ginnala (Amur Maple, 50") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Small tree with comparatively small leaves and extremely hardy. Winged fruit conspicuous because of its scarlet color. A good small tree for specimen or screening. 25.00

COTONEASTER horizontalis (Rockspray Cotonaster, 3") pH 6.0 to 7.5. One of the most popular of the Cotoneasters. Flat, horizontal branches with bright red berries in early fall. 3" pots. 35.00

EXCHORDA giraldi wilsoni (Wilson's Pearlbush, 15") pH 6.0 to 7.5. The most floriferous of the Pearlbushes with the largest flowers. Vigorous grower and no doubt the best of the Pearlbushes. Grafts in 3" pots. 40.00

FRANKLINIA alatahama (Gordonia or Franklinia, 30") pH 5.0 to 6.0. A rare small tree with 3" white flowers with yellow stamens in Sept. to frost. Red and orange foliage in fall. This plant should be planted in peaty soil and mulched through winter. 3" pots. 35.00

MAGNOLIAS

soulangiana (Saucer Magnolia, 15 to 18") pH 5.0 to 7.0. Huge pink flowers in great numbers in May before leaves appear. The most popular and best known, but blooms so early that we usually lose the flowers here. In spite of that fact it is still our most popular large Magnolia. 4" pots. 50.00

soulangiana alexandrina (Alexander Saucer Magnolia, 15 to 18") pH 5.0 to 7.0. One of the best growers of the Chinese Magnolias. Blooms are darker in color and somewhat later to appear. — 3" pots. 35.00

soulangiana nigra (Purple Magnolia, 15 to 18") pH 5.0 to 7.0. Dark purple outside white inside of flowers in early June. This one is always satisfactory with us, because it misses our last freeze. — 3" pots. 35.00

stellata (Star Magnolia, 8 to 10") pH 5.0 to 7.0. Fragrant semi-double star shaped white flowers in mid-April before leaves. One of the higher priced Magnolias. 3" pots. 35.00

waterly (8 to 10") pH 5.0 to 7.0. A hybrid of M. stellata and M. soulangiana. Blooms mid-May with large many petaled flowers. New and distinct. 3" pots. 35.00

PYRACANTHA cocc. lalandi (Laland's Firethorn, 8") pH 6.0 to 7.5. Semi-evergreen here. In protected spots foliage remains all winter. Planted for its great profusion of orange berries in clusters in fall and winter. Probably the hardest of the P. coccinea group. Should be grown in containers because roots range over wide area, making it difficult to transplant. Makes up fast. One of the finest money-makers for both nurseries and Garden Shops. 3" pots. 35.00

AZALEAS

Prices are "per 100"; 50 or more 2" banded plants at the 100 rate. Minimum orders, 50 of a variety.

GABLES HYBRID AZALEAS: This group contains plants of a wide range of colors; some are very dwarf; others tall and uprite. We consider the Gables of the best for our area where temperatures range to and sometimes below zero. Those marked with asterisk (*) we have only in small quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

BIG JOE. Spreading medium height. Early midseason. 2 1/4" purplish violet. One of Joe's best.

BILLY GABLE. Low dense, bright pink.

BOND STREET. Medium spreading; midseason; 2" single; pink.

BOUDOIR (18G) Spreading; late midseason; single 1 1/4"; violet red with darker blotch.

CAMEO (2G) Upright; medium height; late; full double flowers; 1 1/2" shell pink.

CAMPFIRE (73G). Round spreading, low; very hardy; single hose-in-hose; 1 1/2" brilliant red.

CAROL (BSG) Low, late midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1 1/4"; violet red; very hardy.

CAROLINE GABLE (96G) Tall uprite; hardy; late midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1 1/4" red with darker blotch.

CORSAGE (14G) Medium spreading; strong grower; single 2 1/2" orchid; fragrant.

ELIZABETH GABLE (21G) Spreading; medium height; late; single frilled; 2 1/2" red with darker blotch; very hardy.

FLAME GABLE (C4G) Medium height; early midseason. Flame red.

GABLES POUKANENSIS HYBRID (51G) Low spreading; early midseason; very hardy; single 3"; orchid pink.

HERBERT (47G) Spreading; medium height; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; frilled; 1 1/2" reddish violet.

ISABEL. Tall uprite; midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1 1/4" pink.

JAMES GABLE (F1G) Tall, spreading; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; 2" red with darker blotch.

LORNA (CSG) Low, dense, spreading; late double hose-in-hose; 1 1/4" frost free; purple violet red.

LOUISE GABLE (13G) Spreading; low dense; late; double or semi-double; 2 1/4" violet red.

MARYANN (34G) Low, dense, spreading; midseason; semi-double; 2 1/4" violet red; profuse bloomer.

MARY FRANCES HAWKINS (C3G) Tall, spreading; late; single; hose-in-hose; 2"; pink; hardy.

MILDRED MAE (69G) Tall, vigorous spreading; early midseason; single 2 3/4"; reddish violet with brown blotch.

MONTROSE. Medium height; spreading; early midseason; 1 1/2" rose pink.

MRS. C. C. MILLER. Medium height, very late, bright orange-red. Quite hardy.

OLD FAITHFUL. Early midseason; single; 2 1/4" reddish violet.

PURPLE SPLENDOR (C1G) Tall; uprite; midseason; single hose-in-hose; frilled 1 1/4" dark purple.

ROSEBUD (B5G) Low, spreading, dense; double rose-like blooms 1 3/4". Deep pink or violet red.

ROSE GREELEY (D3G) Low spreading; dense; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; white; sweet-scented.

ROYALTY (A27G) Low, spreading, late double; 1 1/2" reddish violet.

* STEWARTONIAN. A recent introduction by Mr. Gable. Described as one of his best reds; limited quantity.

SUSAN (54G) Spreading; medium hardy; very late; single; 2 1/4" salmon pink.

VIOLA (56G) Spreading; tall, large; early midseason; single; 2 1/2" red with darker blotch.

* J13G. Spreading; midseason; 2" single; hose-in-hose; terracotta shade.

* 152G. Medium height; midseason; single deep pink.

19G. Broad spreading; dense; 2 1/4" watermelon pink.

51G. Spreading; late midseason; single 3" orchid.

GLENN DALE AZALEAS: Until the '54-'55 winter, this group was thought by many nurserymen to consist of varieties which could be classed as dependably hardy only as far north as Baltimore and Washington. However, the winter of '54-'55 sorted the sheep from the goats. Many of the Glenn Dales went through several nights of 5 to 8 degrees, and not only suffered no damage, but set full crops of blooms. Others of the Glenn Dale group did show much winter damage, but of the varieties listed below all came through in fine condition. Most of this group are especially desirable for extremely large flowers, which of course makes them very showy plants. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

ANTHEM. Medium tall; uprite; late midseason; 3" rose pink.

APHRODITE. Erect branches on low shrub; midseason; free flowering; 2" pale rose pink.

BAUCANEER. Erect, early, 3" brilliant orange-red.

GAIETY. Spreading, medium height; single; 3" rose pink; late midseason.

GLACIER. Upright; medium height; early midseason; single; 2 1/4"; white; very fine.

HARLEQUIN. Spreading, medium height, single 2" white flake violet. Late midseason.

* NERISSA. Medium height; spreading; single; 1 1/2"; pink with faint yellow; very fine.

TREASURE. Medium height; spreading; early midseason; single 3 1/2" to 4 1/2" white; better than indica alba which it resembles.

KAEMPHERI HYBRID AZALEAS: Most are tall, and harder than the Kurumes; handsome plants, with ample bloom; and they follow each other to cover a long period of the season. Excellent growers; very little pampering required. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

ALICE. Medium height; early midseason; single 2"; camellia rose with dark blotch.

BETTY. Medium height; uprite; early midseason; single 2"; red.

CARMEN. Tall, uprite; early midseason; single; 2 1/2" crimson red with brown blotch.

FEDORA. Medium height; uprite; early midseason; 2" violet red.

FLAME. Medium, uprite; 2"; flame red.

GRETCHEN. Medium height; uprite; late midseason; single; 2" reddish violet with blotch.

HINOMAYO. Upright, tall; early midseason; single, 1 1/4" red.

* MAROON. Tall, compact; midseason; single 2 1/2" to 3"; maroon.

MRS. DOORENBOS. Medium height; uprite; single 2 1/4"; vermilion red.

OTHELLO. Medium height; uprite; early midseason; single 2"; claret red.

PURPLE KING. Tall uprite; early midseason; single 1 1/4"; purple.

KURUME AZALEAS: America's best known and most popular group of evergreen Azaleas. Most are dwarf in habit of growth, although some few are uprite. All are dense and shapely. Most bloom early or early midseason. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100, except hinodegiri and hexe which are \$12.50 per 100.

AMOENA (Amoenum) Medium tall; spreading; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; 1 1/4"; violet red; quite hardy.

AMOENA COCCINEA (Amoenum) Medium height; spreading; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; 1 1/4"; red; harder than many in this group.

AMOENA SUPERBA (Amoenum) Same as above but dark purple.

BRIDESMAID. Low, compact. Single. Light salmon.

CARMINITA SPLENDENS (Amoenum) Medium height; spreading; dense; early midseason; bright red.

CORALBELLS. Low spreading; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; 1 1/4"; deep pink.

* DOUBLE HINODEGIRI. Same as hinodegiri except that blooms are hose-in-hose.

ELEANOR ALLEN. Similar to Hinodegiri in growth, etc., but blooms are fine pink.

FLAME KURUME. (Proper name Benefudi) Low; early, evergreen; salmon.

HEXE. Spreading; low, dense; late midseason; hose-in-hose; 1 1/4"; violet red.

HINOCRIMSON. Spreading; medium height; early midseason; 1 1/2" red.

HINODEGIRI. Spreading; medium height; early midseason; single; 1 1/2" red.

MARJORIE ANN (Pericat) Spreading, low dense; early midseason; semi-double; 1 1/4" red.

MRS. L. C. FISCHER. Upright, medium height; late midseason; single hose-in-hose.

PINK PEARL. Low compact, deep pink.

SALMON BELLS. Low spreading; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; 1 1/4"; salmon pink.

SALMON BEAUTY. Upright medium height; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1 1/4" red.

SHERWOODI (or Sherwood Orchid). Medium height; spreading; early midseason; 2" orchid; harder than most in Kurume group.

SHERWOOD CERISE. Same as above, but with cerise pink blooms.

SHERWOOD RED. Same as above but with blood red blooms.

SNOW. Medium height; uprite; dense; early midseason; single; hose-in-hose; excellent white.

* SWEETBRIAR. Medium height; spreading; early midseason; single hose-in-hose; 1 1/2"; white flushed red.

MUCRONATUM AZALEAS: Hardy along the East Coast to Long Island. Most varieties have delicate fragrance. Vigorous growing plants, with large flowers.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

DELAWARE VALLEY WHITE. Large single snow white blooms midseason. Hardier than indica alba.

INDICA ALBA. (or ledifolia alba) Medium to tall; spreading; early midseason; single 3"; pure white.

VUYKIANA AZALEAS: These are reported to be hybrids of a mollis variety and kaempferi. That should give them unusual hardiness. In any event, late blooming, large flowers, and good colors make these very desirable Azaleas. Those marked with an asterisk (*) we have only in very limited quantities.

Prices: 2" bands \$15.00 per 100.

ANTIQUE. Medium height; very double; 2 1/2"; deep pink; very fine blooms three weeks after hinodegiri.

DOUBLE RED. Medium height; spreading; 2 1/2"; late midseason; double red.

HELENA VUYK. Medium height; single; 2 1/2" violet red with darker blotch.

MOZART. Medium height; 2 1/2"; single; late midseason; violet red.

PALESTRINA. (or Wilhelmina) Medium height; single; 2 1/4"; white with chartreuse blotch; late midseason; very fine white.

QUEEN WILHELMINA (or Orange Red). Medium height; compact; 3 1/2" single; orange red. Blooms late; excellent.

* ROSE RED. Medium height; compact; late; 3 1/4" single; deep rose.

SIBELUS. Medium height; compact; late midseason; 2"; orange red with chocolate blotch.

SPECIES AZALEAS: These are natives of America and the Orient. As a whole they are very hardy. All are nursery grown from seeds and are 2 year and 3 year plants.

Prices: 2" bands \$12.50 per 100.

KAEMPHERI HYBRIDS (from seeds). Likely of any color and form from open pollinated seeds.

MOLLIS HYBRIDS. Tall uprite; deciduous; single 2 1/4" to 3"; blooms from pure white through yellow orange, pink to red.

MUCKRONULATUM. Medium tall; spreading; deciduous; very hardy; Korean and Mediterranean. Blooms early and freely with Forsythia; single 2"; pleasing rose purple.

POUKANENSIS. (Korean Azalea). Perennial leaved, but not evergreen as Kurumes, etc. Low, spreading, early midseason; single 2"; reddish violet. Mild fragrance; very hardy.

VISCOSUM. (Swamp Azalea). Hardy from Maine to South Carolina. Mostly uprite forms, densely branched. Blooms in July; 1 to 1 1/2" flowers, strong apy scent. Very hardy.

